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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: June 10, 1949



3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1938-47	June 1, 1949		1938-47	June 1, 1949	
	47	1949				
Winter wheat.....bu.	17.0	18.7	18.6	726,553	990,098	1,036,741
Rye....."	12.1	12.6	13.0	35,109	26,388	21,557
CONDITION JUNE 1						
	Percent					
All spring wheat....bu.	84	85	84	265,397	298,308	1/ 300,235
Durum.....	84	86	86	---	---	---
Other spring.....	84	85	83	---	---	---
Oats.....bu.	82	84	87	1,234,082	1,491,752	1/ 1,474,934
Barley....."	81	83	84	304,741	317,037	1/ 283,053
Hay, all.....	83	83	86	---	---	---
Hay, wild.....	81	81	85	---	---	---
Hay, alfalfa.....	85	85	90	---	---	---
Hay, clover and timothy	84	84	84	---	---	---
Pasture.....	84	82	88	---	---	---
Early potatoes 2/...	77	82	86	---	---	---

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)				
	Average	1947	1948	Indicated	
	1938-47			June 1, 1949	
Peaches.....bu.	3/ 68,947	3/ 82,270	3/ 65,352	77,123	
Pears....."	3/ 30,832	3/ 35,312	3/ 26,334	33,656	
Cherries (12 States)....ton	3/ 172	172	3/ 214	221	
Apricots (3 States)....."	3/ 227	3/ 202	3/ 247	227	

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ 19 States.

3/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1949
(continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
	1937-46			1948
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines....	93,087	118,540	114,510	102,170
Grapefruit.....	47,478	59,520	61,630	46,220
Lemons.....	12,808	13,800	12,870	9,100

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1938-47		
	Million pounds			Millions		
April.....	9,956	9,884	10,326	5,986	6,280	6,105
May.....	11,686	11,702	11,888	5,716	5,969	5,845
Jan.-May Incl.	47,434	47,192	48,619	25,058	27,348	27,409

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

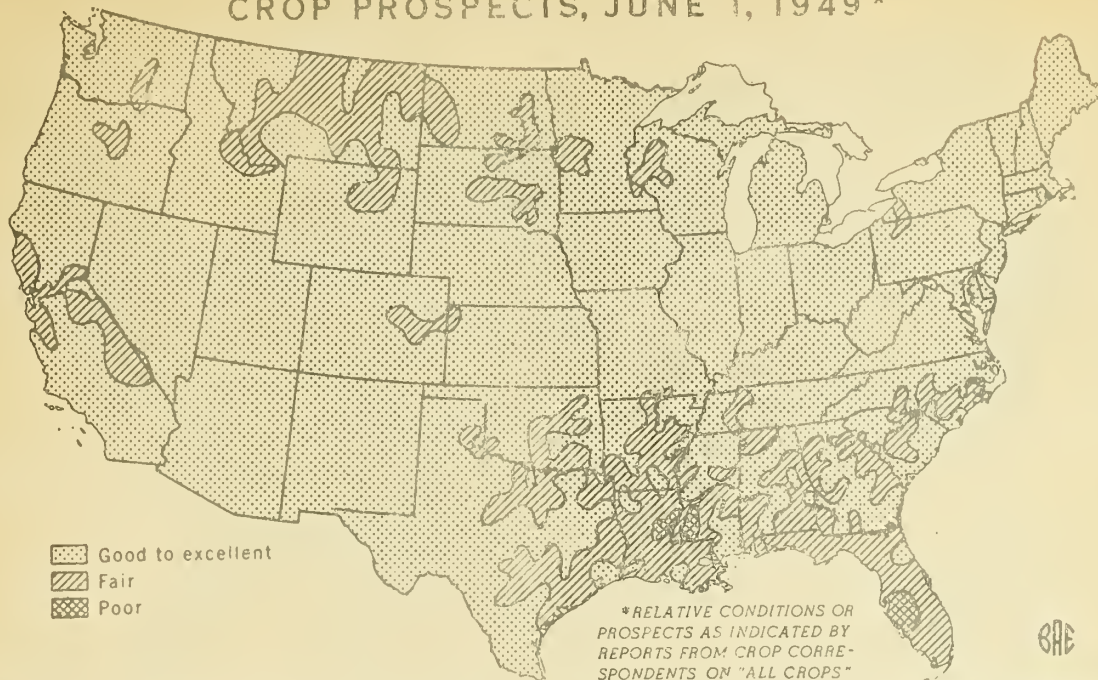
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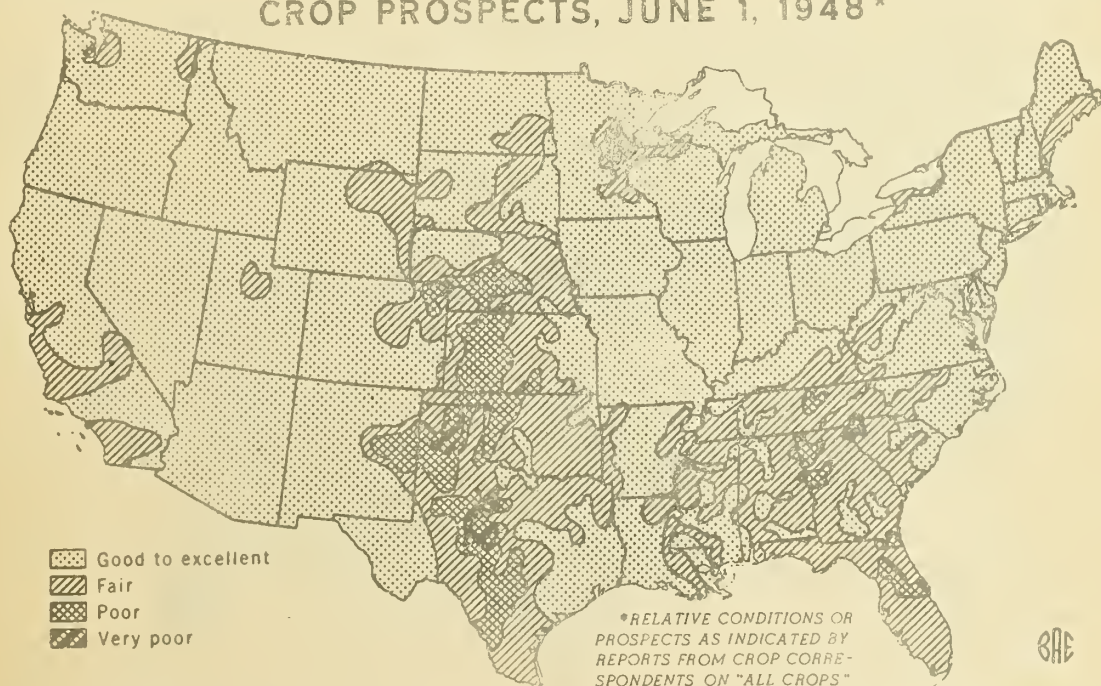


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CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1948 *

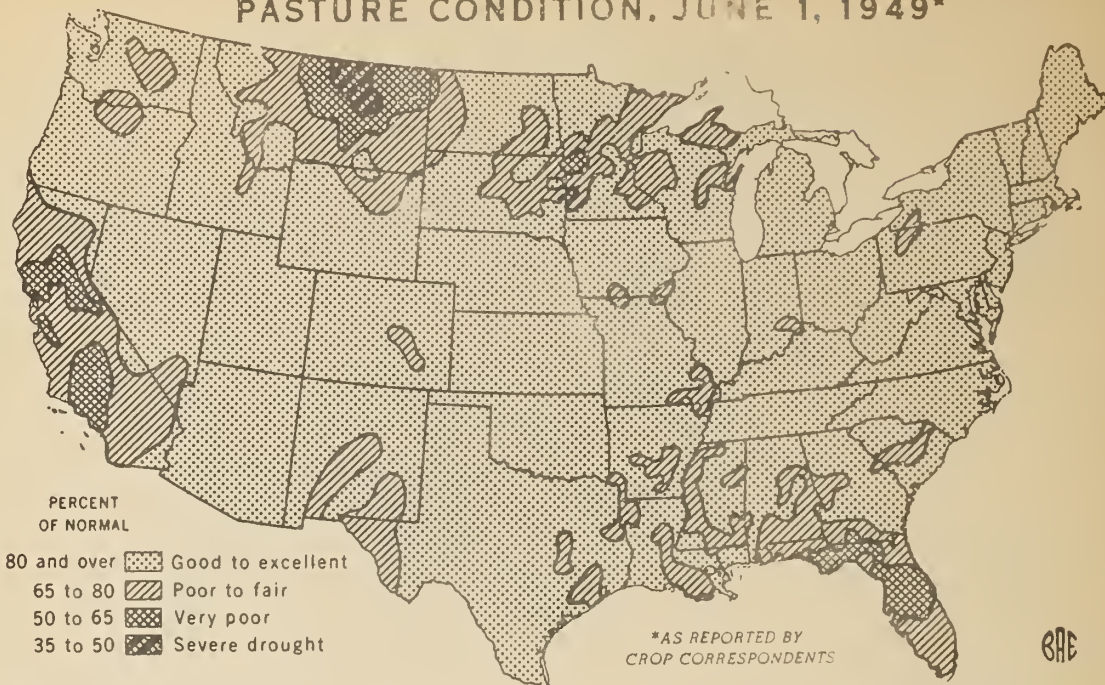


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PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1949*

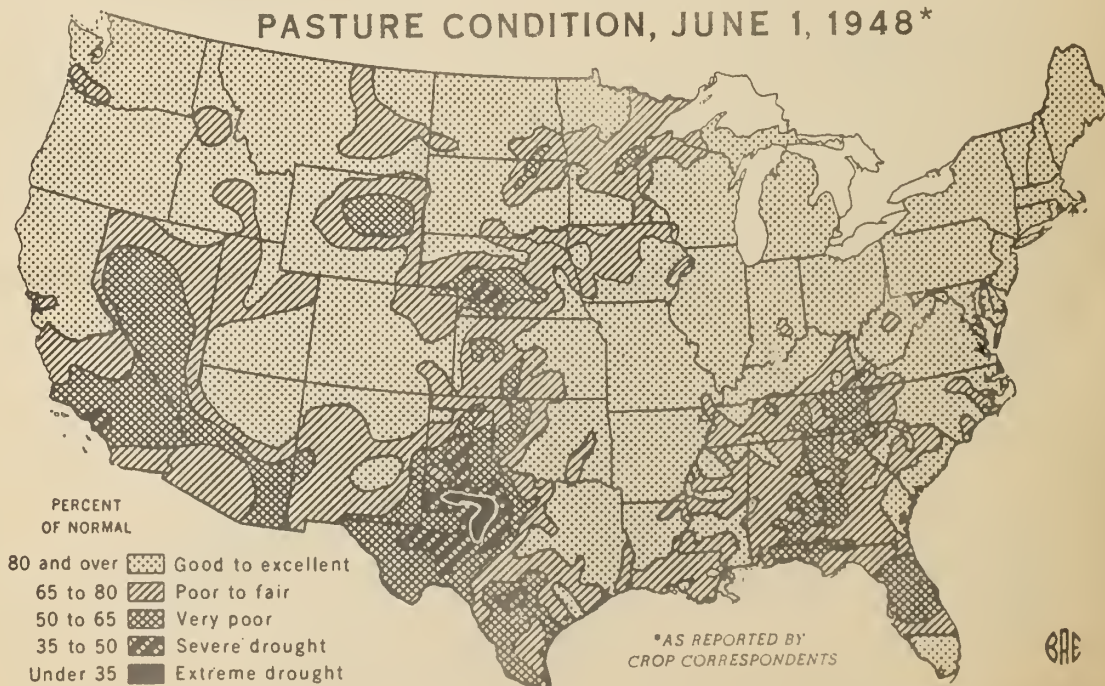


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1948*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46781

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1949

Production prospects on June 1 were more promising than usual, with the 1949 season starting well. May weather in most areas provided a fine balance between favorable periods for spring activities and timely rains that eased the situation as soils became dry. Harvest of fall grains was underway in the South, but was delayed by wet fields in the Southwest. Progress of the growing season was generally satisfactory to advanced, though spring grains were late in the Missouri-Nebraska-Kansas area and dry soils were a factor in Gulf coastal areas. Rains at the end of May and in early June have remedied most of the dry situations.

Winter wheat production, estimated at 1,037 million bushels, exceeded by $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent the level of earlier estimates as the crop advanced to maturity. Adding prospective spring wheat production of 300 million bushels, the all wheat estimate is 1,337 million bushels, second largest of record. Favorable conditions for development of grain in most winter wheat areas tended to offset such factors as Western Wheat Mosaic disease in parts of the central Great Plains, hail and storm damage in larger sections than usual, and adverse weather for harvesting in the Southwest. Wet fields have delayed harvest in the portions of Oklahoma and Texas where harvest usually is earliest, which may increase harvesting losses because of lodging and rust damage.

Corn planting was nearly completed by June 1 in most areas, which is about the same progress as in 1948 and slightly ahead of usual. Fields were well-prepared, most have been cultivated and are clean, so that the corn crop has a very promising start. Planting of soybeans and sorghums was also well advanced. Cotton was virtually all planted, much had been chopped and cultivated so that fields were clean, a notable exception being in wet portions of Oklahoma and northwestern Texas. Good progress was made with peanut planting. Tobacco setting also was well along except in Virginia, where cool weather retarded plants. Sugarbeets were nearly all planted, with thinning and blocking in progress. Rice was mostly seeded in good season, though some seeding was delayed until the end of May in dry parts of Louisiana.

Spring wheat, oats and barley were sown under mostly satisfactory conditions at desired dates and most late-sown fields had made rapid progress. Spring seeding was retarded by wet weather in much of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, also earlier in Oklahoma, to the extent that acreage intentions for small grains in these States could not be fully realized, with resultant shifts to row crops. In North Dakota wild oats infested numerous wheat fields, some of which were plowed up and replanted to durum wheat or flax. With some offsetting shifts elsewhere, however, the changes from prospective acreages estimated in March are not expected to be large. The full extent of such changes will not be known, however, until the July report.

Crop prospects are reported rather uniformly good. Farmer reporters are asked to report, as of June 1 each year, on the "all-crops" prospects, the results of which are shown on the map on page 3. For the country as a whole, their reports

are the most optimistic in 12 years of similar reports. In all regions, current reported prospects exceed the average of preceding years, mostly by wide margins; only in the West North Central and Western regions do they narrowly fall short of the previous highest year. For only Florida and Louisiana are reported prospects far below the uniformly good level, although parts of nearby States and of Montana also show poor prospects.

May was warmer than usual throughout the country. Most of the first half of the month was much warmer than usual, more than offsetting the coolness in the latter part. Many nights were cool, however, and scattered frosts caused relatively light damage in northern sections. In much of the eastern half of the country, rainfall was below usual for May, particularly in an area including parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, also in Florida and South Texas. Above average rainfall was received in coastal portions of most States along the Atlantic, in northern Ohio and Indiana, in western Missouri, most of the Great Plains and Western States to the Pacific Coast. Exceptions were in the Pacific Northwest and central California. Spring precipitation (March-May) has been slightly below normal, in most of the northern half of the country, also in another strip running from extreme South Texas to southern California.

Spring planting and other work made good progress during the first half of May, with little interference by rain. Fields worked up into excellent seedbeds. Most grains were seeded in good season, planting of cotton in the South and of sugarbeets in the West was favored and a start was made on planting corn and soybeans in the main Corn Belt. Dry soils and cool nights began to retard germination and growth of crops in some areas, but before the situation became critical general rains came after mid-May. A few fields of wheat were harvested by May 20 in Texas and Oklahoma, but heavy rains there interfered and harvest was not resumed until early June in most sections. This interval permitted movement of old grain from the area, thus easing the storage situation. Rains were beneficial to new plantings, meadows and pastures, and while they retarded field work to some extent, did not prevent progress. Unfavorably cool weather the last week of May retarded growth, but this was followed by favoring weather in June. By the end of May most seasonal seeding and planting was completed, most intentions had been carried out and harvest of fall-sown grains in the South was well advanced.

A relatively large total output of crops in 1949 is indicated by the estimates of the few major crops available at this time. Winter wheat, harvest of which is just getting well started, is expected to be a close second to the record 1947 outturn. Spring wheat, growing on the largest acreage since 1938, is expected to top production in any year since 1928, except 1943 and 1944. Harvest has started on the relatively small barley acreage; yields are satisfactory thus far and promising in the spring-sown area, indicating a total of 283 million bushels. Oats production from the larger than average acreage, on which harvest is underway in the South, and which in the North is largely seeded to new disease-resistant high-yielding varieties, promises to approach the $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion bushel mark. Rye will be harvested from the smallest acreage, except that of 1946, in 75 years and production of only 22 million bushels is expected. Hay yields are slightly above average and cutting of 101 million tons is indicated. Pastures are reported in well above average condition and uniformly good except in such dry areas as Florida, Montana and California.

Egg production per laying hen in May equaled the record set a year earlier. Because of fewer layers, however, total egg production was 2 percent less than in May 1948, although still 2 percent more than average. Holdings of young chickens on June 1 were 14 percent larger than the small number a year ago, but 2 percent below average. Prices for eggs and chickens were relatively high and, as feeds were much lower than a year ago, price relationships were more favorable to producers. Milk production for May was about 2 percent above May 1948 and average for the month, as production per cow continued at a record rate. Good pastures, liberal grain feeding, favorable weather, good dairy practices and well-culled herds were all factors in maintaining above average production per cow in all regions. Western range conditions were greatly improved by May rains. Dry spots remain in the northern Great Plains, and west of the Rockies range feed is below average. Livestock have made good gains and generally are in good condition.

Fruit prospects continued favorable during May. Total tonnage of deciduous fruit is indicated on June 1 to be about one-eighth above last year and nearly one-tenth above average. In comparison with average, production varies from about a tenth below for prunes, average for apples and apricots, a tenth above for peaches, pears, and grapes, to a fourth above average for cherries and plums. Supplies of peaches will be small in June and July because of a short crop in the Southern States, but large supplies are indicated for late summer and fall, especially in California where the clingstone crop--utilized mostly for canning--will set a record. Summer markets should be well supplied with sweet cherries (from a record large crop), plums, Bartlett pears and apples. Prospects are good for walnuts, almonds, pecans and filberts. Oranges will be in shorter supply than last summer and lemon marketings unusually small, especially in late summer and early fall.

Early potatoes are reported in unusually good condition. Harvest of the winter and spring crops is about over in the area from Texas to South Carolina. Heavy movement through June is expected from the large crops in California and North Carolina, also from other late spring potato areas. Such important summer areas as Virginia and New Jersey have large crops also. A total spring-season tonnage of commercial vegetables and melons nearly equal to that of 1948, but 15 percent above average, is now estimated. Production of spinach, snap beans, beets, and Honey Ball melons will exceed that of last spring, but be less than average. Supplies of cantaloups, asparagus, lettuce and cabbage will exceed both last year and average. Though above average, supplies of spring season carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, tomatoes and watermelons will be smaller than last spring. Only green lima beans, onions, green peas and shallots are in smaller supply than both last year and average. The out-put of summer season vegetables is expected to exceed that of last summer by 4 percent and average by 11 percent. Only summer beets, celery and tomatoes are expected to be in moderately shorter supply than last year. Among the vegetables for processing, the acreage of green peas is about equal to that of 1948. Planting of most other vegetables was well underway in May and continuing into June. Processing of green peas moved northward and was active in early June. Canneries were also handling early snap beans, spring spinach and small amounts of the early vegetables.

CORN: The 1949 corn crop is getting off to a good start. For the country as a whole only a small percentage of the acreage remains to be planted. In Iowa, 95

percent of the acreage had been planted by May 28 and in Illinois 94 percent had been planted by June 4. Weather has been generally favorable in most of the major producing areas, and farmers have had ample opportunity to carry out their planting intentions. The first official forecast of 1949 corn production will be released July 11.

In the important North-Central States, where the bulk of the crop has been planted, good progress is being made in cultivating the early acreage. This is particularly true in Iowa where a substantial part of the corn acreage has already been cultivated once. Weather has been mostly favorable this season, except for heavy rains in parts of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska which retarded both planting and cultivation. Also heavy rains about May 20 retarded planting in parts of Ohio and Indiana. Elsewhere, rainfall has been light to moderate with generally adequate subsoil moisture. Low temperatures during the latter part of May accompanied by frost on several mornings had an adverse effect in local areas of the Corn Belt, causing some "yellowing" of corn. However, this damage is not expected to be serious. There has been more complaint than usual of insect and pest damage. In the Northeast, corn planting was earlier than usual and progressing rapidly.

In the Southeast, corn is in fairly good condition although considerable cutworm damage has been reported. Planting was completed at about the usual time this year except in local areas and particularly in the deep South where dry weather retarded this work. North Carolina and Virginia report irregular stands in some sections and only fair progress of the crop because of cool weather during May. In Texas, where rainfall has been somewhat deficient in some eastern and southern counties, the crop is in generally good condition. Corn has reached the roasting ear stage in South Texas. In Alabama, some of the early corn is in tassel.

WHEAT: Production of 1,336,976,000 bushels of all wheat is indicated by conditions as of June 1. This is about 4 percent above the 1948 crop of 1,288,406,000 bushels, more than a third above average, and only 2 percent below the record of 1,367,186,000 bushels produced in 1947. If present prospects materialize record crops of wheat will be harvested in Ohio, Oklahoma, Idaho, and Nevada. Heavy rains have delayed harvest in Oklahoma and Texas.

Winter wheat production, now indicated at 1,036,741,000 bushels, is only 3 percent below the record crop of 1947. It compares with the 1948 crop of 990,998,000 bushels and the 1938-47 average of 726,553,000 bushels.

The June 1 forecast is 15 million bushels more than estimated on May 1. This increase is largely due to improved prospects in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, New York, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon. Favorable weather and soil moisture conditions in these States enabled wheat to make very satisfactory progress. Dry weather in California and Washington was unfavorable for wheat and prospects declined in these States during May.

Heavy rainfall together with high winds, hail, and floods were detrimental to wheat in parts of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The added moisture in the western sections of these States, however, helped to maintain earlier expectations.

Widespread use of high yielding varieties in the Southern Plains States is also a favorable factor. For example, two-thirds of the acreage in Kansas is composed of the Pawnee, Comanche, and Wichita varieties. Abundant moisture and moderate temperatures greatly improved prospects for late wheat in Kansas and also were favorable for filling of early wheat. Prospects continue to be very good in the Panhandle and High Plains of Texas, although recent rainfall was not particularly beneficial to wheat. Frequent rains are delaying harvest in Texas and Oklahoma where dry sunny weather is urgently needed. Most of the wheat over the entire State of Oklahoma is ripe and harvesting losses could be rather heavy if weather continues unfavorable for combining.

Western wheat mosaic is causing some damage in western Kansas, and is present in scattered areas of other States.

The indicated winter wheat yield of 18.6 bushels per harvested acre is slightly below the 1948 yield but is 1.6 bushels above the 10-year average.

All spring wheat production is indicated at 300,235,000 bushels. This would be only slightly more than the 1948 crop of 298,308,000 bushels and 13 percent above the average of 265,397,000 bushels. Spring wheat was seeded under generally good conditions except in Montana where much of the crop was seeded in dry ground with insufficient moisture for germination. Moderate precipitation during May brought improvement in some areas but the crop is in poor condition in east-central counties due to lack of rain. In Washington, continued dry weather is causing deterioration of the crop. Rains are needed badly as the crop is at a critical stage. In Washington and Oregon a larger than usual acreage of winter wheat has been abandoned since March 1 and much of it has been re-seeded to spring wheat. An allowance has been made for this increased spring wheat acreage over that expected in March. In the north-central spring wheat States, the crop is in good to excellent condition but there is a heavy infestation of wild oats, particularly in North Dakota. A few areas in western North Dakota and western Minnesota were dry until the end of May.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is indicated at 49,587,000 bushels, compared with 44,742,000 bushels produced in 1948 and the 1938-47 average of 36,256,000 bushels. The durum wheat crop is in good condition and moisture supplies have been generous over the main producing areas.

Production of other spring wheat is forecast at 250,648,000 bushels compared with 253,566,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 229,141,000 bushels.

OATS: June 1 conditions indicate an oats crop of 1,475 million bushels.

This is slightly below last year's production of 1,492 million bushels and compares with the average of 1,234 million bushels.

In the North-Central States, which account for about three-fourths of the Nation's oat acreage, conditions were generally favorable for seeding except in parts of Ohio, Nebraska and Missouri. However,

most of the intended acreage was seeded in these States. In the Dakotas, the crop is in mostly good condition with rain during the latter part of May being particularly beneficial. Insufficient rainfall retarded the crop somewhat in parts of Illinois. In Iowa warm, dry weather during May resulted in some oats heading short. Recent rains have been very beneficial in Minnesota where soil moisture had been so dry that growth was retarded. Clinton and other disease-resistant varieties are being used on a substantial part of the acreages in the mid-Western States.

Outside of the North-Central States, conditions have been moderately favorable in most areas. However, cool weather and heavy local rains during May adversely affected the crop in some South-Central States. In Texas, seedings were interrupted by unfavorable weather but conditions since have been extremely favorable and yields are expected to be considerably above average. Oklahoma prospects improved during May; favorable yields are now indicated despite local damage by recent heavy rains and hail.

BARLEY: Conditions as of June 1 indicate a barley crop of about 283 million bushels. This compares with 317 million bushels last year and the average of 305 million bushels. The expected decline in production this year is due primarily to the smaller acreage, because yield prospects are mostly good. The increased use of disease-resistant varieties is contributing to higher yields.

In most States, weather has been generally favorable both for winter and spring barley. Reports from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Dakotas, chief producing States of malting barley, indicate that planting intentions were realized and that the crop is making satisfactory progress. Cool weather and lack of sunshine during April and early May caused "yellowing" in some areas, particularly in South Dakota and Nebraska. However, weather in these areas during the middle and latter part of May was favorable for normal development. In California, the condition of the crop is only fair because of prolonged dry weather, and rather light test weights are indicated for barley already harvested.

In the North Atlantic States, yield prospects are good. Weather was favorable during seeding time and subsoil moisture has been adequate. Harvest of winter barley is progressing in the Southern States.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 21,557,000 bushels compared with 26,388,000 bushels a year ago and the 10-year average of 35,109,000 bushels. The current estimate is about 2 percent higher than the May 1 forecast. Indicated production for North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota is unchanged from a month ago. Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and most States in the western region showed improvement during May. The indicated yield is 13.0 bushels per acre compared with 12.6 bushels a year ago and the average of 12.1 bushels.

Rye generally developed well during May. Dry soil moisture conditions in the North Central and Western Regions were generally relieved by rainfall during late May except in southeastern North Dakota. Plants are starting to head in northern areas and harvesting is in progress in southern States. Losses have been relatively light although some damage from hail and leaf rust has occurred in local areas.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's 1949 apple crop is expected to be average or slightly above, according to June 1 condition reports from apple growers in commercial areas. Expected low production of Baldwin and York varieties and good crops of Delicious, and McIntosh, highlight the early season prospects. The season continues well advanced in the northeast and far West -- fully a week ahead of last year's schedule -- but is about even with last year in the Appalachian area and Midwest.

In New England, an above-average apple crop is expected. Weather has been favorable to check scab development. The Baldwin variety has set a light crop. McIntosh are fairly heavy, and a generally good crop has been set on trees of Cortland and Wealthy varieties. The set on Delicious trees varies from light to heavy, with Northern Spy prospects rather light. Growers indicate the "June drop" is expected to be heavier than usual because of heavy frosts while trees were in bloom. New York growers report that pollination weather was ideal. Set of bloom was heavy on all varieties except Baldwin and Wealthy in western New York, and Baldwin, Delicious, and Northern Spy in the Hudson Valley. An average crop is in prospect. Scab appears to be under control, and spray programs have been successful in checking the first brood of the red-banded leaf roller. In New Jersey, first picking of Transparent and Starr varieties will begin about the first week of July. Prospects for late varieties are above average except that Rome Beauty trees show a spotted set of fruit. In Pennsylvania, hail on May 22 damaged many apples in the commercially important south-central counties. Orchards in western Pennsylvania set a heavy crop of apples on all but Baldwin and Northern Spy trees. On June 1, the State's crop prospects were slightly below average.

Maryland apple crop prospects were average or above on June 1, but a heavy drop had started. The Virginia apple crop is expected to be considerable below average but may equal the production of last year. The light set of York and Winesap apples was due chiefly to unfavorable weather and poor pollination, although this is also the offyear for York production. In the Shenandoah Valley, growers report that freezing weather from April 15 to 20 caused very heavy damage to fruit buds. Golden Delicious have set fairly heavy in all districts and a large crop of summer varieties is in prospect. In West Virginia, apple prospects are slightly better than last year but well below average. The York crop will be light in all areas. Set of fruit is spotty on other varieties. The North Carolina crop suffered severe frost damage in mid-April and June 1 prospects indicate about half an average crop.

In Ohio, production prospects are above-average with only Delicious and Stayman varieties generally showing a light set of fruit. The Illinois apple crop is developing rapidly. Transparents are expected to move to markets in volume during the period June 15 to 25. Jonathan and Winesap trees set only light to moderate crops, but the total State crop is expected to be above average. Michigan apple prospects are above average but the set of fruit is spotty in many localities. In Wisconsin, McIntosh and Wealthy varieties were damaged by frost but the set on Greening trees is fairly good. Missouri and Kansas apple crops are in generally good condition with production prospects above average. In Kentucky and Tennessee, apple crops have made favorable progress during May.

Washington State apple prospects on June 1 were reported by growers to be generally above average but considerably below 1947 production. Sub-zero tempera-

tures last winter killed many dormant fruit buds, especially in the Okanogan district. Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Stayman, and Newtown varieties show a spotty set of fruit, but Standard, Red, and Golden Delicious crop prospects are generally good. The Winesap variety set a fair crop in both Wenatchee and Yakima districts. Good growing weather to date will favor normal sizing of fruit. Apple thinning started about June 1 in the lower valleys. In California fall and winter varieties show a good set of fruit, but Gravenstein prospects are less favorable. The total crop for the State, however, is expected to be above average. Oregon apple crop prospects appear to be slightly below average. This is due to the irregular set on Newtown trees in the Hood River district. The Delicious crop is very promising in all districts as are prospects for most varieties in western Oregon. In Colorado apple prospects show improvement over 1948 and may be average or better. The Fremont County crop should be double last year's small production and the Delta County crop is expected to be substantially larger. In Idaho, apple prospects are below average but slightly above those of last year. Winter-damage to Rome Beauty trees have reduced production prospects especially in the Mesa and Payette areas. Delicious trees were also slightly damaged, but carry a fair sized crop. Apple prospects in Montana and Utah are also below average with many trees badly damaged by winter-killing. Prospects in New Mexico are for an above-average crop.

PEACHES: The United States peach crop is estimated at 77,123,000 bushels--18 percent more than the 1948 crop but 6 percent below two years ago and 11 percent below the record-large 1946 crop. The 10-year average production is 68,947,000 bushels. Production is indicated to be above last year in all regions. The crop in the 10 Southern States, however, is again very short.

The season on June 1 was about as advanced as last year and average in all areas except in Northeastern States, where it was about a week earlier than last year.

Production prospects for the 10 Southern States are now indicated at 14,330,000 bushels--2 percent more than the 1948 crop but less than two-thirds of the 1947 production, and about four-fifths of average.

In Georgia, prospects declined during May and the crop is now estimated at 2,730,000 bushels--3 percent below last year and less than half of the 1947 production. The central Georgia area, including Meriwether, Upson, Pike, Spalding, Coweta, and adjoining counties, will ship more peaches than in 1948, when the production was very short. Production is very light in north Georgia. In south Georgia, very few early varieties will be shipped from the area south of Macon. The Elberta crop is also very light in this section. Hileys will make up a larger portion of the shipments from the Ft. Valley and Montezuma areas than usual. Current prospects indicate that the marketing season for Elbertas will start in central Georgia about a week earlier than in the southern area. Hileys should begin to reach the market by June 20, and Elbertas should be moving by July 10.

The South Carolina crop prospect is for 2,739,000 bushels--13 percent less than last year and only two-fifths of the State's record-large 1947 crop. Jubilees should move to market about June 20, Hale Havens and Hileys about July 1, and Elbertas start about mid-July. The North Carolina crop is forecast at 1,660,000 bushels, practically the same as last year but less than three-fifths of the 1947 crop. The crop varies greatly among orchards.

In Arkansas, production is forecast at 2,376,000 bushels. This is 4 percent below last year's harvest but 9 percent above average. Prospects are favorable in all areas but especially so at Clarksville. The moisture supply is adequate except in the Nashville-Highland area, where rain is needed. Harvest is expected about the same time as last year, from mid-July to early August.

In the Middle Atlantic States, production is indicated considerably above last year and average. In comparison with last year, the crop size ranges from about the same in Pennsylvania and West Virginia to over one-sixth above in Delaware and New York, about one-third above in Maryland, and nearly two-thirds above in Virginia and New Jersey, where the crop was short last year. In Virginia, Augusta and Rockingham counties have lighter crops than other commercial counties. Elberta harvest in southern Virginia counties is expected to start about July 20. In Pennsylvania, prospects are very good in the Berks-Lehigh area, moderate in Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, and York counties, and rather short in Erie county.

Total production in the North Central States is forecast at 9,103,000 bushels--nearly one-third above last year and average. In Ohio, prospects are favorable in Ottawa County and other western parts of the State, but frosts lowered production prospects in the eastern half of the State. The Indiana crop is uniformly heavy, with production indicated one-third above last year. The Illinois crop, forecast at 2,163,000 bushels, is about 50 percent above last year. Redbirds will start about June 20 in the early areas and Elberta harvest is expected early in August. The Michigan crop of 4,015,000 bushels is one-fourth greater than last year but varies greatly between orchards, due to low winter and spring temperatures.

Production in the Western States, at 43,392,000 bushels, is one-fifth above last year and about one-fourth above average. The California clingstone crop is forecast at 24,544,000 bushels--a record-large tonnage. This is about one-fifth above last year and two-fifths above average. The crop of California freestones is also very large. Production is forecast at 11,501,000 bushels--one-fourth above last year and 6 percent above average. The acreage of clingstone varieties has increased nearly one-third during the last 10 years, while the acreage of the freestone varieties has remained about the same. The Washington crop is nearly one-third above last year and average. The crop is uniformly good except in the Chelan-Okanogan areas where prospects are poor to fair. The Colorado crop is forecast at 2,270,000 bushels--being exceeded only by the record-large crop of 2,372,000 bushels in 1945. The Mesa County area, which had a record crop last year, is moderately smaller this year, but the Delta County crop, which was almost a total failure in 1948, is very good this year. Production is indicated above last year in Oregon, New Mexico, and Idaho, and below in Utah.

PEARS: The 1949 pear crop is estimated at 33,656,000 bushels--28 percent above last year's production, 9 percent above the 1938-47 average, but 5 percent below the record production of 35,312,000 bushels harvested in 1947. In the Pacific Coast States, pear production is forecast at 27,151,000 bushels representing 81 percent of the prospective national crop. Bartlett pears in these States are forecast at 20,128,000 bushels, or 491,000 tons, which is 34 percent above last season's short crop and 17 percent above the 10-year average. Other varieties, mostly winter pears, are estimated at 7,023,000 bushels--17 percent above last year, but 12 percent below the large crop harvested in 1947.

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1949**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 19493:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In Washington, the Bartlett pear crop is about average, estimated at 5,325,000 bushels. This is 13 percent below the crop of 1947--but is 41 percent above last year's small crop. A year ago, many pear trees were destroyed by fire blight, but this menace has been checked in both the Yakima and Wenatchee districts and orchards are now generally in healthy growing condition. The winter pear crop is only slightly smaller than a year ago. The set of D'Anjou pears is somewhat spotty in many orchards but a fairly uniform crop is indicated for other varieties.

The Oregon winter pear crop is expected to be exceeded only by the crops of 1946 and 1947. D'Anjou, Bosc, Comice and Winter Nellis trees are generally well loaded with fruit in both the Rogue River and Hood River districts. Some Bosc trees in both districts have been top-grafted to other varieties. Bartlett pear production in Oregon this year is expected to exceed the 1948 crop by slightly over 13,000 tons, with every important producing area showing an increase over last year.

In California, a record crop of Bartlett pears is expected. A rather heavy drop from heavily loaded trees slightly reduced prospects during May in some localities but generally the set of fruit is uniform and heavy. It is expected that fresh market shipments of Bartletts will begin the second week of July. Other pears, in California, especially the Hardy variety show good to excellent crop prospects.

New York pear orchards carried a heavy bloom on all varieties, but frost damaged the crop in some districts. June 1 prospects indicate a crop slightly above average. In Michigan, the 1949 pear crop is expected to triple the short crop of last year and exceed average production about 11 percent. Set of fruit is lighter in the Grand Traverse region than in other commercial pear districts.

GRAPES: In California, conditions continue favorable for a large crop of all three classes of grapes -- wine, table, and raisin. The crop is developing a little later than usual, especially in the Desert Valleys areas where the first shipments of Thompson seedless grapes originate. First movement of Desert Valleys grapes is expected about mid-June. In Washington, some new acreage is coming into bearing this year. This will be partially offset by some acreage that was frozen out last winter. The bloom was heavy and, except for a minor amount of winter damage, prospects are favorable.

In the Great Lakes area, May frosts caused light damage, especially in the area adjacent to Lake Erie. However, the damage does not appear enough to materially affect the crop size. Bloom is expected in most areas about mid-June. In Michigan, some damage was reported from May frosts but the principal injury is the result of earlier cold spells. Condition is spotty with damage heaviest in Van Buren County. Present conditions suggest an above-average crop but below last year. In northwest Arkansas, grape prospects are uniformly good. Vineyards have had an abundance of moisture, are in an excellent state of cultivation, and are well loaded with clusters.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is estimated at 94 thousand tons--two-fifths more than the 1948 harvest and about one-fourth above average. Early movement of Beauties began May 28 and is progressing more rapidly than last year. Conditions to date indicate that the Michigan plum crop will be above the crops of the past two years and above average. Some frost damage has been reported in Allegan County.

California dried prune production is estimated at 173 thousand tons--5 percent below 1948 and 14 percent below average. The bloom was very heavy, but there has also been a heavy shed of fruit forms and good sizes are expected to develop. In the western parts of Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for processing, the crop is expected to be larger than the short crops of the past two years. Many of the orchards in this area are old and neglected, and some pulling of trees takes place each year. In the eastern parts of Washington and Oregon, and in Idaho, where prunes are produced primarily for fresh market, a relatively large crop appears in prospect--probably about the same size crop as last year in the eastern part of Oregon, and somewhat larger in Idaho and eastern Washington.

CITRUS: On June 1, growing conditions were generally favorable in all citrus areas of the country. In Florida, very dry conditions were relieved in late May and early June by showers in most citrus areas. In Texas, citrus trees are making some recovery from the severe January freeze, especially older trees that had been well cared for. Removal of trees is continuing and additional groves will be taken out this summer. During May, growing conditions were favorable. Rain was generally adequate during the early part of the month but irrigation was necessary the second half of May. Water for irrigation is plentiful. Although considerable recovery from the freeze is taking place, the extensive loss of trees and killing of buds and wood means an extremely short Texas citrus crop for the 1949-50 season. In California, both orange and grapefruit trees have made very good recovery from the cold winter. The 1949 bloom has passed with a generally adequate set of fruit. The recovery of lemon trees from the cold winter has been considerably slower than that for oranges and grapefruit. Lemon twigs defoliated by the cold are not setting much bloom. There has been considerable pulling of grapefruit trees in the Imperial Valley. In general, the effect of the freeze on 1949-50 California citrus crops seems to have been rather limited for oranges and grapefruit and good sized crops seem likely, but smaller lemon crop than usual seems indicated. In Arizona, low winter temperatures do not now appear to have seriously damaged trees and the 1949-50 bloom and set of fruit is good.

The estimates of the 1948-49 United States citrus crops in comparison with 1947-48 production are as follows: oranges 97.8 million boxes--down 12 percent, grapefruit 46.2 million boxes--down 25 percent, and California lemons 9.1 million boxes--down 29 percent.

About 25 million boxes of oranges were available for use after June 1 this year, including 21 million boxes of California Valencias (for harvest this summer and fall) and nearly 4 million boxes of Florida Valencias. Harvest was completed in other States. Last season about 30 million boxes were used after June 1, including 24 million boxes of California Valencias and 6 million boxes of Florida Valencias. About 2 million boxes of grapefruit, including 1.25 million boxes of California summer grapefruit and about 800,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit, were available for use after June 1. This compares with about 4.5 million boxes actually utilized last year after June 1, consisting of about 2 million boxes Florida, 0.5 million boxes Texas, 1.5 million boxes California, and about 0.5 million boxes Arizona. Lemon supplies will be very short during late summer and early autumn. Present indications suggest about 4 million boxes available after June 1, in comparison with 7 million boxes a year ago.

CHERRIES: Sweet Varieties: A record-large crop of 120,300 tons is forecast from June 1 conditions. This is 51 percent above the 1948 production and 40 percent above average. The California crop of 37,000 tons (15,800

tons of Royal Anns and 21,200 tons of other varieties) has been exceeded only by the 38,000 ton crop harvested in 1945. Harvest is progressing rapidly. Shipments out-of-State averaged a little more than 30 cars per day the first week in June. This year's crop is nearly three-fifths larger than the 1948 harvest. Washington has a record-large sweet cherry crop of 37,400 tons--three-fourths above last year and nearly one-half above average. Harvest was scheduled to start the second week in June and will be in full swing the latter part of the month. The Oregon crop of 28,000 tons has been exceeded only by the 31,000 ton-crop harvested in 1946, and is about one-half greater than last year. Fresh market shipments are expected from the Milton-Freewater and The Dalles districts the second week in June, and from the Hood River Valley about June 25. The Idaho crop is forecast about one-tenth larger than last year and about three-fourths above average. Harvest will start in the Emmett Valley about mid-June. The Utah crop is reported slightly below last year but a little over one-tenth above average.

In the Great Lakes States, spring frosts reduced prospects somewhat, but the June 1 forecast for these States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) is about one-tenth above the 1948 harvest.

Sour varieties: Production of sour cherries is forecast at 100,590 tons--one-fourth less than the record-large 1948 crop, but about one-sixth above average. Spring frosts were damaging to sour cherries, especially in Wisconsin and New York. June 1 conditions indicated for Wisconsin a crop only one-half of the record-large 1948 crop and for New York only three-fifths of the above-average 1948 crop. In general, the best New York prospect is nearest Lake Ontario. In Door County, Wisconsin, frost damage is greatest in low lands and in other places where the air drainage was poor. Some orchards lost their entire crop, while others have a very good crop. The Pennsylvania crop is indicated about one-tenth above last year and nearly one-third above average. In Michigan, production is indicated about three-fourths of last year. In these Eastern States the forecast on June 1 is uncertain as the drop has not yet taken place. Also limited frost damage occurred to Michigan cherries on June 8. Another report will be released on June 21 based on June 15 conditions.

APRICOTS: The 1949 apricot crop in the 3 important producing States (California, Washington, and Utah) is forecast at 226,600 tons--8 percent less than the 1948 production but about average.

California production, at 192 thousand tons, is 12 percent below 1948 and 5 percent below average. A few early apricots for fresh market started to move in late May. Fresh shipments will increase throughout June. The Washington crop, at 27 thousand tons, is forecast about one-third above both last year and average. The set is uniformly good in main commercial valleys. Fresh shipments of Moorpark should start the last week of June, but movement is not expected to be heavy until mid-July. Utah production is indicated at 7,600 tons--4 percent above last year and 36 percent above average. Carlot movement is expected to start the last week of June.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards are in good condition and the young fruit is making good progress.

California olive trees had a heavy bloom, but a very heavy shedding is taking place.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1949
5:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: A large tonnage of California almonds is indicated for 1949. Although the set of nuts varies greatly among orchards and among trees within orchards, all important commercial areas now have a good crop in prospect.

The California walnut crop is forecast at 67,000 tons and, if realized, would establish a new record. The 1948 crop totaled 61,000 tons and the 10-year average is 58,290 tons. In Oregon there was no serious winter injury to walnut trees and conditions to June 1 were favorable.

Although there was some winter injury, June 1 condition of Oregon filberts is reported 83 percent of normal in comparison with 73 percent on June 1, 1948 and the average of 78 percent. In Washington, the set of nuts is poor and condition is reported only 44 percent of normal in comparison with 47 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 68 percent.

EARLY POTATOES: Condition of potatoes in the early and intermediate States, is reported at 86 percent, or the same as the record-high condition reported June 1, 1946. The reported condition is 4 points higher than on June 1, 1948 and 9 points above the June 1 average. Condition is unusually favorable in New Jersey, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, and California; very good in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and about average in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. Only in Louisiana is the condition below average.

Exceptionally high yields of winter and early spring commercial crops have been harvested in Florida. The late spring commercial deal is about over in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. The California crop is expected to equal the previous record-high yield harvested in 1947. Movement from that State reached a peak about the first of June and heavy supplies will be available throughout this month. Heavy supplies will also be available from North Carolina during June. Movement of the commercial late spring crop in Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee will also be active during June, but the commercial acreage in each of these States is small. Dry weather during May retarded development of potatoes in some areas, especially in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in some areas of Alabama.

The commercial crop for summer harvest in the early and intermediate States promises exceptionally high yields. The farm crop of early potatoes has also developed satisfactorily in those States. Near-record yields of commercial early potatoes are in prospect in Virginia and New Jersey, the heavy producing States in this group. Harvest of the Virginia crop was just getting under way the first of June. The New Jersey crop is ten days to two weeks earlier than usual. In Kansas and Missouri, the commercial crop was planted late but developed very satisfactorily during May and excellent yields are in prospect. The Kentucky crop has made very satisfactory development, but in the Louisville area the commercial crop was beginning to need additional moisture on June 1.

HAY: The June 1 reported condition of all growing hay crops was 3 points higher than a year ago and the ten-year average. The present June 1 condition of 86 percent has been exceeded only twice and equaled once since 1929.

In general, the June 1 condition of hay crops was well above average in the Inter-mountain and Great Plains regions, where hay is one of the most important

crops. Reported condition was also much above average on June 1 in the eastern and southeastern States from Connecticut to Alabama and Tennessee. On the other hand, June 1 condition of hay was below average in such important hay States as Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Montana as well as in Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. Slow growth because of dry or cold weather seems to be the principal reason for the relatively low condition in these States. Excellent hay growing weather occurred in the southern Great Plains region where lack of rainfall often is a limiting factor in hay production.

The June 1 condition of alfalfa hay was 90 percent, 5 points above average. The clover-timothy hay crop has not done as well as alfalfa this spring, especially in some of the North-Central States where much of it is grown. The U. S. condition of clover-timothy was only average on June 1. Wild hay prospects now are generally good to excellent with the U. S. average condition 4 points above average.

The situation on June 1, as reflected by reported condition, indicates that the U. S. yield of all hay per acre in 1949 will be a little above average. Total production may be not far from 10½ million tons, depending somewhat on how much acreage farmers finally decide to harvest for hay.

PASTURES: Farm pastures on June 1 this year were among the best of recent years and were furnishing an abundance of green feed for livestock in nearly all parts of the country. The condition of pastures averaged 88 percent of normal, six points higher than a year ago and only one point below the quarter century high of 89 percent established on June 1, 1944. Other recent years of especially good June 1 pastures comparable with this year include 1947, 1942, and 1927. Reserves of grass in excess of current needs were generally available in pastures on June 1 and, with the aid of late May and early June rains in many areas, prospects for early summer pasture feed are good except for spotted areas in the Southeast, western Great Lake and Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Montana the West Coast States.

Along the central and northern Atlantic Seaboard, pastures were uniformly good to excellent as shown by the pasture map on page 4. In Rhode Island, this year's condition of 100 percent of normal has been equaled only once in the last 48 years. In most other New England States pasture condition was above average and a little better than a year ago. In Maryland and Virginia, pastures were the best for June 1 in 30 years or more and in New Jersey, the second best. In New York and Pennsylvania, growth of pasture feed during May was held back somewhat by dry weather and pastures on June 1, although generally good, were not too well supplied with reserve feed. In North Carolina, this year's pastures equaled the best in a quarter century and in South Carolina were the best in two decades except for 1946. In Georgia pastures were far better than a year ago and moderately better than average, despite dry weather in the southern part of the State. In southern Alabama, pastures likewise needed rain and in Florida extremely dry weather reduced June 1 condition to little better than the very low figure a year ago.

In States between the Alleghenies and the Great Plains, pasture condition was rather generally good to excellent except in the western Great Lake area. In Tennessee, June 1 green feed in pastures was far more abundant than a year ago and much better than average for the date. In Kentucky and Missouri, pasture condition was moderately above both last year and average. In Ohio, Indiana,

and Illinois, pastures were about the same as the very good condition a year ago, and in Iowa, appreciably better than on June 1, 1948. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, however, early growth of pasture feed has been held back by dry, cool weather. Areas of only poor to fair pastures were evident in central and south-eastern Minnesota, west central and east central Wisconsin, and the northern peninsula of Michigan. Additional rainfall in these States will be needed to maintain growth of summer pasture feed.

In the central Great Plains, pastures and ranges were furnishing exceptionally good feed for livestock this year. In Kansas and Oklahoma, June 1 pasture condition was the highest reported since 1922 and in Nebraska the highest in 30 years. In the Dakotas, there were some areas of poor pasture due to dry weather, but for the States as a whole condition was above average for June 1. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, early season rains have been much more plentiful than in most recent years, and June 1 pasture condition equalled or exceeded the best for the date since 1941. In the southeastern two-thirds of Texas, however, additional moisture will be needed to assure growth of summer feed. In Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming, good growing conditions during May developed pastures rapidly and their condition was well above June 1 a year ago. In Montana, growth of pasture and range feed has been retarded by dry weather with very poor conditions evident in the north central and northeastern parts of the State. In eastern Washington and Oregon, dry weather has held back pasture and range feed, but in western portions of the States growth has been fairly good. In California the dry spring held back growth of early feed and May rains came too late to help appreciably at lower elevations. However, prospects for summer range and irrigated pastures were improved.

MILK PRODUCTION: May milk production on United States farms is estimated at 11,888 million pounds, about 2 percent more than was produced in May 1948 and 2 percent above the 1938-47 May average of 11,686 million pounds. Milk production per cow continued at a record rate, aided by good pastures, liberal grain feeding, and favorable weather throughout most of the United States. Per capita production of milk in May averaged 2.59 pounds daily, slightly above the 2.53 pounds for May 1948 but substantially lower than the May average of 2.77 pounds.

On June 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 20.82 pounds. This was 4 percent above a year ago, 13 percent above the 10-year average and the highest June 1 production per cow on record. Production per cow was above average in all regions, ranging from 107 percent in the Western States to 117 percent for the South Atlantic States. Compared with June 1, 1948, production per cow was slightly lower in the Western States but was higher in all other regions as follows: 3 percent higher in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, and 7 percent in the North Atlantic. The seasonal increase in rate of milk flow per cow from May 1 to June 1 amounted to 13 percent, about equal to the average seasonal increase for this period.

Of the milk cows in crop correspondents' herds on June 1, 77.0 percent were reported being milked. This compares with 76.8 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 76.1 percent. The seasonal increase in percentage of cows milked from May to June 1 was 3.1 percentage points, slightly

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1949

June 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

above last year and average. In all regions except the South Central, the percentage of cows milked was larger than average for June 1 and in all regions, except the South Atlantic and the Western, was equal to or above last year.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States ^{1/}

State	May 1938-47	May 1948	April 1949	May 1949	State	May 1938-47	May 1948	April 1949	May 1949
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N. J.	96	104	95	106	Va.	153	184	164	195
Pa.	498	545	513	578	N. Car.	129	144	137	150
Ohio	511	553	459	568	S. Car.	53	55	55	57
Ind.	346	353	302	359	Tenn.	206	227	198	242
Ill.	562	531	455	545	Okla.	285	245	197	232
Mich.	536	558	487	588	Mont.	75	67	49	60
Wis.	1,586	1,732	1,438	1,771	Idaho	136	130	108	130
Minn.	928	901	791	942	Utah	64	66	59	65
Iowa	734	669	508	644	Wash.	229	221	181	218
Mo.	395	449	374	447	Oreg.	161	145	124	148
N. Dak.	240	203	150	202	Calif.	526	571	540	583
Kans.	336	305	239	291	Other				
					States	2,901	2,744	2,603	2,767
					U.S.	11,686	11,702	10,226	11,823

^{1/} Monthly data for other States not yet available.

May milk production per cow was the highest of record for 12 of the 23 States for which estimates are available and above average for all except Montana. Total milk production in May was also the highest on record for seven States - New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee-- and was above the 1938-47 average in Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Missouri, and Utah. Due to sharply reduced number of milk cows, however, total production in May was the lowest on record for Kansas and Oklahoma, and was below average in Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. Wisconsin's milk production in May totaled 1,771 million pounds, 2 percent above a year ago and 12 percent above average for the month. May production estimates for some other leading dairy States are: Minnesota, 942 million pounds; Iowa, 644 million pounds; Michigan, 588 million pounds; California, 583 million pounds; Pennsylvania, 578 million pounds; Ohio, 568 million pounds; and Illinois, 545 million pounds.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers continued to feed grain and concentrates to milk cows more

liberally than in any previous year, it was indicated by June 1 reports from crop correspondents. Despite excellent pasture feed in most areas this year, milk cows in reporters' herds were fed an average of 4.17 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head on June 1, 14 percent more than a year ago and the highest for the date in six years of record. The previous high was the 4.11 pounds per cow reported on June 1, 1945. On the two previous dates this year for which reports are available-- February 1 and April 1 - the rate of feeding was likewise the highest on record for that time of the year. Between April 1 and June 1 this year, the amount of grain fed per cow dropped about one-third, as it usual at the opening of the grazing season.

Supplies of grain on farms appear generally ample and costs of purchased feed are much lower than a year ago. The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in milk-selling areas averaged \$3.15 for May, or \$1.12

less than in 1948. In cream selling areas, the average of \$2.68 was \$1.26 less than in May last year. Both milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios for May were close to long-time average levels but more favorable for feeding than in either of the past two years.

The amount of grain fed per milk cow on June 1 was especially high in the central and western portions of the country. In the West North Central, South Central, and Western regions, new high records for the date were established this year. In the South Atlantic group of States, the rate of feeding equaled the previous high, and in the East North Central it was exceeded only on June 1, 1947. In the North Atlantic States, the quantity fed per cow averaged 5.4 pounds, the highest for any region, but was less than reported for the area on June 1 of both 1945 and 1948.

Seventy-five percent of the crop reporters' herds were being fed some grain or other concentrates on June 1, this year. This compares with 70 percent a year ago and a range of 68 to 76 percent in the previous four years. Among individual States the percentage of herds fed grain on June 1 ranged from as high as 98 percent in Massachusetts and New Jersey down to as low as 57 percent in South Dakota, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,845,000,000 eggs in May--2 percent less than in May last year, but 2 percent above the 1938-47 average. The decrease this year was due to a decrease in layers since the rate of lay was about the same in both years. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and Western States, where production was up 2 and 4 percent respectively. Decreases from a year ago were 2 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the North Central and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. Egg production for the first 5 months of this year was about the same as in these months last year. The rate of lay has averaged 2 percent above the same period last year but the number of layers has been about 2 percent lower.

Rate of egg production in May was 18.2 eggs per layer, the same as in May last year, compared with the average of 17.4 eggs. Increases in the rate in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States were offset by decreases in the rest of the country. Rate per layer on hand during the first 5 months of this year was 77.6 eggs, compared with 75.6 last year and the average of 70.0 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 321,897,000 layers in May, 2 percent less than in May last year and also 2 percent less than average. There were fewer layers than last year in all areas of the country except the South Atlantic and the West, where increases were 1 and 5 percent respectively. Decreases from last year were 2 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and 4 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. The rate of culling so far this year has been about 5 percent less than it was last year, but 8 percent heavier than the 10-year average.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 are estimated at 556,054,000 -- 14 percent more than a year ago, but 2 percent below average holdings. Young chicken holdings were considerably above those of last year in all parts of the country. Increases from a year ago

were 24 percent in the North Atlantic, 19 percent in the West, 16 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the East North Central and 8 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Although there is a considerable increase in all areas from a year ago, holdings are below the 10-year average in all areas except the North Atlantic and the West.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1938-47	65,664	116,581	175,308	58,200	113,033	40,428	569,215
1948	62,989	103,535	142,009	53,204	91,203	36,543	489,483
1949	78,349	112,742	165,034	57,602	98,700	43,627	556,054

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 43.4 cents per dozen, the highest price for the month in 41 years of record. This compares with 41.5 cents a year ago and with the 1938-47 average of 26.3 cents. Shell egg markets were irregular during May. As the month advanced, the demand for top quality stock suitable for storing purposes improved, and early price declines were regained. However, average and poor quality eggs continued slow. Dealers continue to be cautious in their storing operations.

Chicken prices average 28.2 cents per pound live weight on May 15, a drop of 2.3 cents from the April 15 price of 31.0 cents. This compares with 23.5 cents a year ago. Markets were weak and prices irregularly lower during May. Market prices of fowl at the close of May were about the same as a year earlier while young stock showed declines of 10 to 12 cents from last year's levels. Storage holdings of dressed poultry on May 1, 1949 were 89 million pounds compared with 153 million pounds a year ago. Holdings of all classes of poultry were sharply below last year with fowl and roasters showing the greatest decline.

Turkey prices in mid-May average 36.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 37.3 cents a year earlier and with 42.6 cents, the mid-April price. The peak seasonal movement of breeder hens on the Pacific Coast came during the month. These birds moved at about 23 to 30 cents per pound. Movement of breeders in the mid-West and Eastern areas continued fairly heavy to the close of the month. Storage stocks of dressed turkeys on May 1, 1949 were 36 million pounds, compared with 41 million pounds last year and a 5-year average of 61 million pounds.

The mid-May cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$5.51 per 100 pounds compared with \$4.64 cents a year ago. The egg-fed chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships are much more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORT as of <u>June 1, 1949</u>			CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., <u>June 10, 1949</u> 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
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WINTER WHEAT									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average		Indi- cated June 1, 1949	Average		Indi- cated June 1, 1949
	1938-47	1948		1938-47	1948		1938-47	1948	
	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Bushels	Thousand bushels					
N.Y.	295	448	412	24.6	27.5	29.0	7,278	12,320	11,948
N.J.	58	82	78	22.6	21.5	24.0	1,313	1,763	1,872
Pa.	836	966	918	20.6	19.0	23.0	18,373	18,354	21,114
Ohio	1,933	2,353	2,329	22.3	24.5	25.0	43,254	57,648	58,225
Ind.	1,398	1,791	1,791	19.2	21.5	22.5	27,188	38,506	40,298
Ill.	1,464	1,660	1,869	18.6	24.0	21.0	27,907	39,840	39,249
Mich.	844	1,395	1,283	23.2	26.0	26.5	19,844	36,270	34,000
Wis.	39	31	28	19.1	22.5	21.0	728	698	588
Minn.	143	81	66	18.4	19.0	19.0	2,568	1,539	1,254
Iowa	226	299	305	19.2	25.0	22.0	4,300	7,475	6,710
Mo.	1,414	1,785	1,930	15.2	22.0	18.0	21,680	39,270	34,740
S.Dak.	196	209	195	13.8	13.5	16.0	2,919	2,822	3,120
Nebr.	3,224	3,997	3,741	17.7	20.5	19.0	57,806	81,938	71,079
Kans.	11,785	13,221	14,778	15.3	17.5	17.0	180,584	231,368	251,226
Del.	66	68	66	19.6	14.5	19.0	1,289	986	1,254
Md.	358	377	366	19.8	16.0	19.5	7,128	6,032	7,137
Va.	498	497	477	15.9	18.5	18.5	7,904	9,194	8,824
W.Va.	99	38	81	16.7	19.5	20.0	1,624	1,716	1,620
N.C.	459	390	452	14.8	15.5	15.0	6,805	6,045	6,730
S.C.	225	246	247	13.5	14.0	11.5	3,029	3,444	2,840
Ga.	190	221	222	12.0	13.5	13.0	2,293	2,984	2,886
Ky.	371	324	305	14.9	16.0	16.0	5,569	5,184	4,880
Tenn.	356	370	344	13.4	14.5	13.0	4,727	5,365	4,472
Ala.	12	11	11	13.6	15.5	12.5	171	170	138
Miss.	1/ 11	14	10 1/2	25.0	22.0	23.0	1/ 249	308	230
Ark.	34	30	24	11.8	17.5	16.0	390	525	384
Okla.	4,953	6,825	7,023	13.5	14.5	15.5	67,428	98,962	108,856
Tex.	4,289	5,629	7,248	12.2	10.0	17.0	53,944	56,290	123,216
Mont.	1,252	1,536	1,339	20.2	23.5	17.0	25,238	36,096	22,763
Idaho	676	815	954	26.2	22.0	27.0	17,760	17,930	25,758
Wyo.	146	240	221	17.9	20.0	19.0	2,779	4,800	4,199
Colo.	1,274	2,428	2,283	18.4	21.0	17.5	24,848	50,988	40,040
N.Mex.	305	359	372	11.4	9.0	16.0	3,580	3,231	5,952
Ariz.	30	28	26	21.3	23.0	22.0	628	644	572
Utah	202	271	270	20.6	19.0	20.5	4,208	5,149	5,535
Nev.	5	6	6	27.8	26.0	27.0	139	156	162
Wash.	1,460	2,302	2,117	27.9	30.0	25.0	41,061	69,060	52,925
Oreg.	666	781	719	25.0	29.5	25.0	16,614	23,040	17,975
Calif.	655	685	745	17.6	17.5	16.0	11,422	11,983	11,920
U.S.	42,500	52,859	55,656	17.0	18.7	18.6	726,553	990,098	1,036,741

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD** June 10, 1949
June 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for grain			Yield per acre			Production		
	: Harvested :			: Indi- :			: Indi- :		
	Average:	For	Average:	1948	cated	Average:	1948	cated	
	: 1938-47 :	1948	: harvest:	1938-47:	: June 1, :	1938-47 :		: June 1,	
	: :	: 1949 :	: :	: 1949 :	: :	: :		: 1949	
	Thousand acres			Bu.			Thousand bu.		
N.Y.	16	18	18	17.4	19.0	19.0	275	342	342
N.J.	16	13	13	16.9	17.5	18.0	265	228	234
Pa.	46	16	11	14.7	14.5	15.5	668	232	170
Ohio	52	20	20	16.5	18.0	18.0	869	360	360
Ind.	100	64	51	13.2	14.5	14.0	1,320	928	714
Ill.	60	61	55	12.6	15.5	14.0	768	946	770
Mich.	71	80	82	13.8	16.0	15.5	981	1,280	1,271
Wis.	147	92	90	11.2	12.0	12.0	1,705	1,104	1,080
Minn.	251	239	170	13.6	14.5	15.0	3,512	3,466	2,550
Iowa	32	18	14	15.0	15.5	15.0	494	279	210
Mo.	41	40	43	12.1	15.0	14.0	493	600	602
N.Dak.	543	388	226	11.9	12.0	12.0	6,546	4,656	2,712
S.Dak.	521	392	286	12.2	12.0	12.0	6,464	4,704	3,432
Nebr.	365	225	206	10.9	10.0	12.0	4,017	2,250	2,472
Kans.	82	34	22	10.7	11.5	11.0	878	391	242
Del.	14	20	16	13.3	11.5	13.0	186	230	208
Md.	18	21	19	14.4	13.0	14.0	260	273	266
Va.	39	32	27	12.8	15.0	15.0	495	480	405
W.Va.	5	2	2	12.0	13.0	13.0	60	26	26
N.C.	40	22	21	10.6	12.5	13.5	407	275	284
S.C.	18	9	8	9.5	8.5	10.0	172	76	80
Ga.	16	6	6	8.5	10.0	10.5	124	60	63
Ky.	24	28	30	12.7	15.0	14.5	314	420	435
Tenn.	37	30	26	9.9	11.0	11.0	363	330	286
Okla.	86	36	40	9.2	9.5	11.0	792	342	440
Tex.	19	30	25	9.4	7.0	11.5	177	210	288
Mont.	37	30	18	12.3	13.5	12.5	457	405	225
Idaho	6	4	5	14.6	13.0	14.0	81	52	70
Wyo.	17	7	7	10.2	7.0	12.0	178	49	84
Colo.	74	35	28	9.8	8.0	8.5	752	280	238
N.Mex.	8	5	4	9.8	11.0	9.0	81	55	56
Utah	7	7	6	10.0	10.0	12.0	74	70	72
Wash.	20	18	15	11.6	13.0	11.0	241	234	165
Oreg.	36	38	36	13.8	14.5	14.0	500	551	504
Calif.	12	17	17	11.7	12.0	13.0	136	204	221
U.S.	2,874	2,097	1,663	12.1	12.6	13.0	35,109	26,388	21,557

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL SPRING WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY		
Production			Production			Production		
State	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:	Average:	Indicated:		
	: 1938-47:	1948	: June 1, : 1938-47:	1948	: June 1, : 1938-47:	1948	: June 1,	
	:	: 1949 1/:	:	: 1949 1/:	:	: 1949 1/:	:	: 1949 1
Thousand bushels								
Maine	---	---	---	3,339	2,924	3,290	111	128
N.H.	---	---	---	249	240	351	---	---
Vt.	---	---	---	1,507	1,480	1,386	108	58
Mass.	---	---	---	194	272	306	---	---
R.I.	---	---	---	31	33	33	---	---
Conn.	---	---	---	170	185	208	---	---
N.Y.	86	132	120	23,767	28,320	29,556	3,090	2,752
N.J.	---	---	---	1,299	1,435	1,350	237	429
Pa.	---	---	---	25,294	29,146	29,050	3,568	3,933
Ohio	---	---	---	40,495	54,090	53,440	774	540
Ind.	---	---	---	42,807	59,469	67,074	1,171	648
Ill.	253	225	160	130,320	182,078	162,688	2,436	1,260
Mich.	---	---	---	49,818	56,672	67,116	5,016	4,480
Wis.	965	2,208	1,628	103,365	126,148	126,042	13,177	7,752
Minn.	21,498	16,970	18,702	163,830	206,338	199,056	35,477	34,132
Iowa	247	312	315	183,472	266,445	225,552	5,266	1,408
Mo.	---	---	---	45,128	48,592	41,932	2,547	2,000
N.Dak.	127,404	136,580	144,804	61,270	62,132	58,800	45,423	55,440
S.Dak.	34,611	47,569	53,943	77,963	104,252	102,304	33,186	34,914
Nebr.	1,188	1,050	1,008	53,767	72,744	74,588	21,398	2,204
Kans.	---	---	---	36,391	26,312	33,618	12,448	6,878
Del.	---	---	---	124	175	192	219	354
Md.	---	---	---	1,152	1,340	1,512	2,019	2,325
Va.	---	---	---	3,200	4,891	4,895	1,975	3,243
W.Va.	---	---	---	1,772	1,740	1,672	248	330
N.C.	---	---	---	8,226	7,965	11,674	764	739
S.C.	---	---	---	15,462	12,144	18,912	434	473
Ga.	---	---	---	13,097	13,728	16,614	2/138	100
Fla.	---	---	---	401	399	274	---	---
Ky.	---	---	---	1,940	2,754	2,720	1,669	1,348
Tenn.	---	---	---	4,069	6,048	7,266	1,624	1,650
Ala.	---	---	---	4,500	5,750	5,016	2/ 57	38
Miss.	---	---	---	9,708	10,989	7,550	2/ 66	50
Ark.	---	---	---	7,138	9,198	7,511	166	102
La.	---	---	---	2,919	3,584	3,045	---	---
Okla.	---	---	---	27,370	16,608	20,937	5,776	1,705
Tex.	---	---	---	33,977	14,240	35,360	4,125	1,891
Mont.	38,922	54,451	40,722	12,502	11,826	9,302	11,822	24,304
Idaho	11,556	16,653	14,353	7,326	6,300	6,954	10,448	12,276
Wyo.	1,395	1,558	1,550	3,981	3,960	4,082	3,335	4,730
Colo.	2,856	2,537	2,420	5,684	6,208	6,380	14,948	15,275
N.Mex.	292	256	315	884	798	840	587	557
Ariz.	---	---	---	268	330	336	2,058	6,400
Utah	2,065	2,325	2,409	1,848	1,764	1,950	4,995	5,104
Nev.	334	496	532	291	369	375	680	814
Wash.	16,726	10,208	11,458	7,480	6,290	6,070	5,997	4,312
Oreg.	4,573	4,778	5,796	9,503	7,497	10,419	7,872	13,420
Calif.	---	---	---	4,781	5,550	4,836	37,336	49,471
U.S.	265,397	298,308	300,235	1,214,082	1,491,752	1,474,934	304,741	317,037

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. In the spring wheat estimates for Washington and Oregon, allowance has been made for spring wheat seeded on winter wheat acreage abandoned after March 1.
2/ Short-time average.

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CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1949

June 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	All hay Average: 1949 : 1938-47:	Alfalfa hay Average: 1949 : 1938-47:	Clover and timothy hay Average: 1949 : 1938-47:	Wild hay Average: : 1938-47:	Pasture Average: 1949 : 1938-47:
P e r c e n t					
Maine	90	92	87	87	91
N.H.	89	91	88	97	90
Vt.	91	88	88	95	91
Mass.	88	92	88	91	88
R.I.	86	96	90	95	88
Conn.	87	94	89	99	88
N.Y.	86	87	88	90	86
N.J.	80	93	84	92	81
Pa.	83	88	86	90	84
Ohio	82	83	86	85	82
Ind.	82	83	86	86	82
Ill.	85	84	88	89	86
Mich.	84	82	86	86	84
Wis.	86	80	88	90	85
Minn.	81	77	81	81	80
Iowa	85	83	88	89	85
Mo.	82	88	88	91	84
N.Dak.	78	80	80	85	78
S.Dak.	78	82	79	86	78
Nebr.	79	96	81	97	82
Kans.	82	94	81	96	85
Del.	82	91	85	91	83
Md.	79	94	84	93	78
Va.	74	95	80	94	73
W.Va.	76	87	82	90	78
N.C.	79	89	82	92	79
S.C.	74	81	--	--	--
Ga.	75	85	80	87	76
Fla.	74	63	--	--	--
Ky.	82	86	87	89	83
Tenn.	78	89	85	92	79
Ala.	77	81	81	90	77
Miss.	78	77	82	72	78
Ark.	80	81	83	87	81
La.	80	78	82	82	1/ 78
Okla.	78	90	77	91	--
Tex.	77	85	84	93	--
Mont.	84	77	85	82	87
Idaho	86	91	86	91	87
Wyo.	89	90	89	92	90
Colo.	87	92	85	91	90
N.Mex.	83	86	85	96	86
Ariz.	87	87	86	89	--
Utah	84	95	82	94	88
Nev.	81	95	79	83	80
Wash.	88	88	87	87	91
Oreg.	86	87	87	91	88
Calif.	85	85	86	89	88
U.S.	83	86	85	90	84
1/ Short-time average.					

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1949

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1949
2:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			Indicated June 1, 1949
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	
1,000 bushels				
N. H.	13	22	14	17
Mass.	55	85	68	61
R. I.	15	13	14	14
Conn.	126	160	139	132
N. Y.	1,340	1,440	1,114	1,509
N. J.	1,388	1,617	1,175	1,898
Pa.	1,920	1,920	2,162	2,165
Ohio	843	1,020	780	1,054
Ind.	413	725	559	745
Ill.	1,524	2/ 2,413	1,428	2,168
Mich.	3,444	4,300	3,250	4,015
Mo.	671	1,288	752	931
Kans.	60	12	160	190
Del.	369	171	402	458
Md.	531	425	533	697
Va.	1,490	2/ 1,690	1,209	1,953
W. Va.	497	358	530	519
N. C.	2,220	2,905	1,646	1,660
S. C.	3,671	2/ 6,630	3,160	2,739
Ga.	5,358	2/ 5,810	2,812	2,730
Fla.	90	64	92	59
Ky.	642	783	462	624
Tenn.	939	1,209	428	450
Ala.	1,441	1,525	1,298	960
Miss.	894	854	840	672
Ark.	2,188	2,220	2,482	2,376
La.	296	270	350	280
Okla.	443	464	280	604
Tex.	1,728	1,696	1,140	2,280
Idaho	296	357	324	361
Colo.	1,868	2,106	1,922	2,270
N. Mex.	179	94	74	196
Utah	736	933	821	756
Wash.	2,244	2,817	2,210	2,304
Oreg.	601	351	595	860
Calif., all	28,273	2/33,003	30,127	36,045
Clingstone 3/	17,372	2/21,377	20,835	24,544
Freestone	10,901	11,626	9,292	11,501
U. S.	4/68,947	82,270	65,552	77,123

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1947 - New York, 72; Illinois, 50; Michigan, 50; Virginia, 50; South Carolina, 352; Georgia, 100; Idaho, 14; California Freestone, 250; 1948 - Idaho, 13; California Freestone, 125.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): Illinois, 30; Virginia, 67; South Carolina, 180; Georgia, 181; California Clingstone 84.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

as of
June 1, 1949

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

State	Average 1938-47	Production 1/ 1,000 bushels		Indicated June 1, 1949
		1947	1948	
Mass.	50	73	38	55
Conn.	55	48	34	48
N. Y.	945	960	384	996
Pa.	379	262	255	330
Ohio	322	229	178	233
Ind.	173	154	142	163
Ill.	388	402	330	363
Mich.	856	650	300	949
Mo.	225	216	170	161
Kans.	93	99	135	128
Va.	314	280	252	151
W. Va.	91	46	90	76
N. C.	301	298	209	153
S. C.	136	127	108	60
Ga.	392	385	385	231
Fla.	165	194	214	163
Ky.	168	134	118	100
Tenn.	212	183	86	80
Ala.	317	288	288	215
Miss.	362	350	360	250
Ark.	178	204	236	180
La.	200	207	240	225
Okla.	159	209	142	232
Tex.	393	402	236	451
Idaho	62	70	61	65
Colo.	189	232	155	220
Utah	163	205	140	202
Wash., all	7,227	8,305	5,555	7,075
Bartlett	5,327	6,156	3,780	5,325
Other	1,900	2,149	1,775	1,750
Oreg., all	4,531	5,724	4,825	5,825
Bartlett	1,843	1,975	1,861	2,385
Other	2,688	3,749	2,964	3,440
Calif., all	11,530	14,376	10,668	14,251
Bartlett	10,059	12,334	9,418	12,418
Other	1,471	2,042	1,250	1,833
U. S.	27 30,832	35,312	26,334	33,656

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1947- New York, 19; Illinois, 30; Washington Bartlett, 185; Other, 86; 1948- Illinois, 23; Oregon Bartlett, 25; Other, 40.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of June 10, 1949
June 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

APRICOTS, AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS AND PRUNES									
CROP	:	Production 1/							
AND	:	Average :	:	:	:	Indicated			
STATE	:	1938-47 :	1946	:	1947	:	1948	:	June 1, 1949
		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>
							<u>Fresh Basis</u>		

APRICOTS:

California	202,100	306,000	169,000	219,000	192,000	
Washington	19,700	27,300	28,000	20,300	27,000	
Utah	5,590	5,400	4,500	7,300	7,600	
3 States	227,390	338,700	201,500	246,600	226,600	

PLUMS:

California	75,900	100,000	74,000	67,000	94,000	
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Dry Basis 2/

PRUNES:

California	201,200	214,000	3/ 200,000	182,000	173,000	
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1947-Apricots, Washington, 1,960; 1948-Apricots, California, 26,000; Washington, 1940; Utah, 500; Prunes, California, 7,000 (dry basis).

2/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

3/ Revised.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	AND	Average	1948	1949
STATE	1938-47	1948	1949	

PLUMS:

Michigan	59	52	69
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PRUNES:

Idaho	69	57	84
Washington, all	65	56	73
Eastern Washington	78	64	81
Western Washington	53	30	49
Oregon, all	53	46	77
Eastern Oregon	73	73	79
Western Oregon	50	40	77

GRAPES:

California, all	85	84	84
Wine varieties	85	83	81
Table varieties	84	84	83
Raisin varieties	84	84	85

OTHER CROPS:

California:			
Figs	83	80	84
Olives	74	89	69
Almonds	61	60	74
Walnuts	75	77	1/ 84
Washington:			
Filberts	2/ 68	47	44
Oregon:			
Filberts	2/ 78	73	83
Florida:			
Avocados	58	60	72

1/ 1949 walnut production in California indicated to be 67,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 61,000 tons produced in 1948 and 59,000 tons in 1947.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
June 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Production 1/	Condition June 1
AND	(new crop) 1/	
STATE	Average: 1946 : 1947 : Indic. : 1948	Average: 1938-47: 1948 : 1949

Thousand boxes

Percent

ORANGES:

California, all	48,902	53,530	45,830	33,800	82	86	62
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,846	19,670	18,900	12,000	81	88	83
Valencias	30,056	33,860	26,930	21,800	82	84	82
Florida, all	36,490	3/53,700	58,400	59,500	68	69	69
Early & Midseason	20,005	3/30,500	31,000	32,000	4/68	70	70
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	27,500	4/68	69	67
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	3,500	74	66	16
Early & Midseason 2/	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,600	--	66	16
Valencias	1,310	1,850	2,100	900	--	65	15
Arizona, all	795	1,200	3/780	670	74	72	73
Navels & Misc. 2/	372	600	3/480	450	--	72	73
Valencias	423	600	300	220	--	73	73
Louisiana, all 2/	298	410	300	300	74	73	70
5 States 5/	89,727	113,840	110,510	97,770	76	78	75
Total Early & Midseason 6/	41,452	54,330	53,780	47,350	--	--	--
Total Valencias	48,275	59,510	56,730	50,420	--	--	--

TANGERINES:

Florida	3,360	3/4,700	3/4,000	4,400	63	60	62
All oranges and Tangerines:							
5 States 5/	93,087	118,540	114,510	102,170	--	--	--

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	23,920	3/29,000	3/33,000	30,500	62	60	60
Seedless	9,640	3/14,000	3/14,800	15,000	4/66	63	61
Other	14,280	3/15,000	3/18,200	15,500	4/60	58	59
Texas, all	17,488	3/23,300	3/23,200	12,000	67	55	15
Arizona, all	3,301	3/4,100	3/3,000	1,700	74	68	77
California, all	2,769	3,120	2,430	2,020	79	83	80
Desert Valleys	1,158	1,220	960	750	4/79	79	75
Other	1,612	1,900	1,470	1,270	4/80	86	83
4 States 5/	47,478	59,520	61,630	46,220	66	60	45

LEMONS:

California 5/	12,808	13,800	12,870	9,100	79	79	69
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LIMES:

Florida 5/	148	170	170	200	65	76	82
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June 1 forecast of 1949 crop

Fla. Limes

250

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes); 1946, Fla. Early & Midseason oranges -900; tangerines- 800; grapefruit, seedless -800; other, 1,800; Texas grapefruit -500; Ariz. grapefruit 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -944. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1949

CHERRIES									
Production 1/									
State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average:	1948:	Indicated:	Average:	1948:	Indicated:	Average:	1948:	Indicated:
	1938-47:	1948:	1949:	1938-47:	1948:	1949:	1938-47:	1948:	1949:
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,090	3,000	2,700	17,010	20,500	12,400	19,100	23,500	15,100
Pa.	1,460	900	1,400	5,580	6,500	7,300	7,040	7,400	8,700
Ohio	488	260	340	2,705	1,760	1,940	3,193	2,020	2,280
Mich.	3,130	3,800	4,200	36,200	69,000	52,000	39,380	72,800	56,200
Wis.	---	---	---	10,730	25,000	12,600	10,730	25,000	12,600
5 Eastern States	7,210	7,960	8,640	72,225	122,760	86,240	79,443	130,720	94,880
Mont.	319	500	1,180	298	350	400	617	850	1,580
Idaho	2,214	3,430	3,820	583	650	600	2,797	4,080	4,420
Colo.	409	530	460	3,462	5,000	5,250	3,871	5,530	5,710
Utah	3,280	3,900	3,800	2,240	2,500	2,400	5,520	6,400	6,200
Wash.	25,220	21,300	37,400	5,240	1,800	3,200	30,460	23,100	40,600
Oreg.	19,770	18,500	28,000	2,245	1,700	2,500	22,015	20,200	30,500
Calif.	27,500	23,500	37,000	---	---	---	27,500	23,500	37,000

7 Western States	78,712	71,660	111,660	14,063	12,000	14,350	92,780	83,660	126,010
12 States	85,930	79,620	120,300	36,293	134,760	100,590	172,223	214,380	220,890

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1943, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho Sweet, 170.

CONDITION JUNE 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/
19 STATES

State	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47		
	Percent		
N.J.	3/ 85	88	90
Mo.	82	82	93
Kans.	85	91	90
Del.	3/ 85	79	94
Md.	3/ 86	89	90
Va.	78	92	90
N.C.	78	90	87
S.C.	73	55	84
Ga.	74	63	82
Fla.	73	65	91
Ky.	83	81	89
Tenn.	81	69	87
Ala.	75	78	92
Miss.	76	78	77
Ark.	74	84	74
La.	71	78	66
Okla.	72	79	75
Tex.	70	76	79
Calif.	88	83	92
19 States	77	82	86

1/ Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest. 2/ For all States except Missouri and Kansas, condition relates to all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1. Condition for Missouri and Kansas relates to the commercial early crop only. 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of June 10, 1949
June 1, 1949 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and	June 1 Av.	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,	June 1,
Division	1938-47	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	17.8	17.8	20.2	5.6	5.3	5.0
N.H.	18.0	18.7	21.9	4.6	4.5	4.3
Vt.	20.5	21.8	23.3	4.8	4.8	4.4
Mass.	21.0	21.6	22.6	5.3	5.4	5.2
Conn.	20.4	21.4	22.7	4.8	5.5	4.9
N.Y.	25.1	25.9	27.8	5.2	5.5	5.2
N.J.	23.5	25.5	25.8	6.7	6.2	6.1
Pa.	22.4	23.5	24.5	6.4	6.1	6.2
E. Atl.	22.81	23.63	25.25	5.4	5.5	5.4
Ohio	20.3	21.7	22.9	4.9	4.1	5.0
Ind.	18.9	19.9	20.8	4.8	4.2	4.5
Ill.	19.8	20.4	22.1	4.9	4.1	5.0
Mich.	23.1	23.9	25.6	5.4	4.1	4.8
Wis.	24.2	26.1	27.1	4.9	4.0	4.2
E. N. Cent.	22.03	23.66	24.81	5.0	4.1	4.6
Minn.	21.8	23.7	25.7	4.1	2.8	4.4
Iowa	20.3	22.1	22.1	5.1	3.6	4.8
Mo.	14.2	17.1	17.0	3.4	3.0	4.1
N. Dak.	19.0	20.4	21.2	3.6	2.7	4.2
S. Dak.	17.1	18.6	19.2	2.5	2.0	2.9
Nebr.	18.8	20.9	20.8	3.5	3.1	4.2
Kans.	17.8	19.0	19.2	3.6	3.5	3.9
W. N. Cent.	18.69	20.61	21.24	3.9	3.1	4.3
Md.	18.8	20.2	21.5	6.1	5.2	5.3
Va.	14.3	16.3	17.5	3.4	3.6	3.8
W. Va.	14.3	16.0	16.1	2.7	2.8	2.5
N. C.	13.6	15.0	16.4	3.7	4.0	3.8
S. C.	11.7	12.6	12.8	3.5	2.9	3.3
Ga.	10.1	10.9	11.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
S. Atl.	13.84	15.37	16.14	3.6	3.6	3.6
Ky.	14.4	15.5	16.1	2.5	2.3	3.1
Tenn.	12.8	13.6	15.3	2.8	2.8	3.2
Ala.	10.0	11.0	11.2	2.9	3.2	3.5
Miss.	8.6	10.1	10.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
Ark.	10.7	12.5	11.8	2.0	2.3	2.3
Okla.	13.2	13.9	13.7	2.5	3.0	2.0
Tex.	10.3	10.0	10.9	2.4	2.1	2.0
S. Cent.	11.54	12.23	13.00	2.4	2.7	2.8
Mont.	19.9	21.5	19.8	2.6	2.8	5.1
Idaho	22.1	23.7	23.2	3.5	3.5	4.2
Wyo.	18.6	21.9	19.2	3.0	2.7	3.1
Colo.	18.9	19.8	20.0	4.1	4.6	4.7
Utah	21.0	23.1	23.1	3.7	3.4	4.1
Wash.	24.0	25.9	25.7	4.3	4.2	4.1
Oreg.	22.3	22.3	22.7	4.2	4.2	4.6
Calif.	22.1	24.0	24.2	3.4	3.4	4.8
West.	21.39	23.16	22.98	3.6	3.6	4.3
U.S.	18.50	19.99	20.82	4.04	3.66	4.17

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of
June 1, 1949

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1949
3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State	: Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced			
and	: hand during May :		100 layers :		During May : Jan.-May incl.			
Division:	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
	Thousands		Number				Millions	
Me.	1,658	1,844	1,807	1,663	30	31	169	176
N.H.	1,640	1,561	1,767	1,705	29	27	156	150
Vt.	725	650	1,968	1,891	14	12	75	69
Mass.	3,495	3,397	1,953	1,854	68	63	354	346
R.I.	400	380	2,003	1,829	8	7	40	38
Conn.	2,147	2,151	1,730	1,792	37	39	219	229
N.Y.	11,692	10,866	1,848	1,841	216	200	1,057	1,054
N.J.	7,395	7,650	1,869	1,829	138	140	656	734
Pa.	16,489	16,196	1,860	1,817	307	294	1,493	1,491
N. Atl.	45,641	44,695	1,856	1,819	847	813	4,217	4,287
Ohio	14,178	13,334	1,825	1,879	267	251	1,269	1,242
Ind.	12,182	12,230	1,941	1,897	236	232	1,091	1,106
Ill.	16,078	15,978	1,848	1,835	297	293	1,349	1,373
Mich.	8,510	8,874	1,835	1,804	156	160	731	765
Wis.	14,490	13,791	1,835	1,786	265	246	1,184	1,178
E. N. Cent.	65,438	64,207	1,867	1,841	1,232	1,182	5,624	5,664
Minn.	22,188	21,762	1,903	1,903	422	414	1,959	1,955
Iowa	25,812	24,374	1,857	1,860	479	453	2,310	2,180
Mo.	16,374	16,514	1,953	1,941	320	321	1,423	1,425
N. Dak.	3,636	3,388	1,910	1,923	69	65	265	259
S. Dak.	7,260	6,556	1,934	1,925	140	126	571	542
Nebr.	10,854	9,930	1,866	1,938	203	192	948	869
Kans.	11,907	11,660	1,897	1,922	326	324	1,024	976
W. N. Cent.	93,031	94,184	1,896	1,906	1,359	1,795	8,400	8,206
Del.	772	780	1,876	1,767	14	14	66	70
Md.	3,011	3,885	1,807	1,782	54	51	246	255
Va.	6,900	6,786	1,782	1,779	123	121	574	594
W. Va.	2,869	2,874	1,885	1,906	54	55	231	253
N. C.	6,676	7,008	1,655	1,686	110	118	473	528
S. C.	2,786	2,752	1,407	1,513	39	42	163	179
Ga.	4,940	5,241	1,407	1,445	70	76	305	337
Fla.	1,802	1,706	1,600	1,612	29	28	125	130
S. Atl.	32,776	30,032	1,656	1,682	493	505	2,183	2,346
Ky.	7,350	7,173	1,823	1,841	134	132	615	651
Tenn.	7,376	6,948	1,612	1,662	119	115	520	556
Ala.	3,184	4,330	1,525	1,482	79	72	312	313
Miss.	4,698	4,387	1,401	1,401	66	68	253	286
Ark.	4,994	4,776	1,628	1,618	81	77	300	312
La.	2,931	2,744	1,429	1,454	42	40	158	170
Okla.	3,021	7,457	1,848	1,854	148	138	659	617
Tex.	19,090	18,540	1,705	1,786	325	331	1,455	1,410
S. Cent.	59,644	57,355	1,667	1,696	994	973	4,352	4,315
Mont.	1,416	1,375	1,869	1,817	26	25	113	108
Idaho	1,682	1,466	1,934	1,894	33	28	149	132
Wyo.	590	580	1,916	1,934	11	11	50	46
Colo.	2,349	2,462	1,879	1,922	44	47	209	198
N. Mex.	862	812	1,736	1,748	15	14	66	65
Ariz.	528	460	1,649	1,637	9	8	43	40
Utah	2,592	2,556	1,814	1,767	47	45	214	197
Nev.	252	254	1,891	1,798	5	5	22	19
Wash.	3,516	3,886	1,897	1,891	67	73	336	359
Oreg.	2,345	2,391	1,926	1,947	45	47	219	226
Calif.	13,869	15,182	1,820	1,804	252	274	1,251	1,261
West.	30,001	31,424	1,847	1,836	554	577	2,672	2,651
U. S.	328,531	321,897	1,817	1,816	5,962	5,845	27,348	27,469

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

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